

# WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. VOL.22 No.9 June 18th. 1970. Price 10c.

## 9 ARRESTS

### ANTI APARTHEID DEMO

On the resumption of play, after the half-time break in the basketball match between the A.C.T. and South Africa, 11 students occupied the court. Police acted swiftly, forcefully removing the demonstrators from the court. 9 were arrested and later charged.

Some seven minutes into the second half, a group of students jumped 13 feet from the gallery to the court proper and proceeded to occupy the court. Two were immediately dragged out by feds waiting around the perimeter of the court.

Peta Adams grabbed one of the poles holding the basket and when dragged out by two feds took the pole with her.

She was smashed against the wall and then hurled into the men's dike. The extent of her injuries is not yet known.

Three motor cycle feds ran onto the court and succeeded in removing two more demonstrators. The remaining seven students then linked arms and sat in the centre of the courts.

The Australian referee then asked the students to move, and when they ignored her request, the feds moved in.

They dragged the now limp students to the side of the court, propped them up against the wall. Then after a little roughing up dragged and threw them out off the court.

A Woroni reporter, David Spratt, on being hurled from the court, aided by a kick in the arse, somehow avoided arrest. Nine others weren't so lucky.

Within seconds of their removal from the court the feds had them in a riot van, though they smashed two plate glass doors in the process.

A student, Gerard Joseph (late of The Democratic Club) was seen helping police push students into the riot van.

On top of this Michael Wright was involved in a fray with Inspector Osborne who was in charge of the police. An A.B.C. reporter stated that he saw Wright actually assaulted by the Inspector. Fortunately Wright was not arrested.

Those arrested include Julian Leslie, Peta Adams, Peter Symonds, Alison Richards from the A.N.U., and three high school students.

The S.R.C. set aside \$400 for bail money, and Michael Kahan has organised more money just in case it is needed. Kep Enderby

M.P. is arranging lawyers for all arrested students.

From the beginning .....

By 6.30 p.m. about thirty students had gathered at the entrance to the YMCA Hall to demonstrate against the sporting ties between Australia and South Africa.

The S.R.C. had allocated \$35 towards the cost of buying tickets so demonstrators could be present in the crowd watching the game.

At 8.15 when the main game was due to start, about 50 demonstrators had gained seats inside the hall, and as the South Africans moved onto the court the students began to chant "GO HOME RACISTS".

Prior to this at least four students were searched by police as they entered the hall, and one being asked to leave after a smoke bomb was found in his pocket - all they could find amongst the other three was one paper back book on the Wild American West.

For the first two quarters of the game the demonstrators only yelled themselves hoarse and blew whistles. The chanting clearly upset a number of the players, the majority of the audience merely added to the noise by trying to drown out the chants.

A number of people in the audience screamed back at demonstrators openly supporting the racist South African apartheid policy. South African Embassy officials tore up leaflets distributed by demonstrators and abused them.

The occupation of the court during the second half held up the game for almost ten minutes.

According to leaders of the demo it was not as successful as was hoped. The bomb scare arranged for 7.30 p.m. failed to be taken seriously; nothing was thrown onto the court and the game was not halted by a planned removal of a fuse to turn off the lights.

However, clearly the game was greatly hindered by the demonstrators and certainly the demonstration should bring all Australians attention to the way this country's name is being blackened by the links through sport with South Africa.

### FEES STAY UP

A meeting of the Sports Union was held last night to discuss a rescission motion put by Mark Cunliffe, on the motion passed a week ago by the Sports Union for a general \$4 annual subscription rate rise.

The President chaired the meeting and was happy to announce that the meeting was both in the right place and at the right time.

Cunliffe spoke to the motion questioning the need for the increase, and asking why should the Sports Union pay for a full-time exec. sec. at a salary of \$6,000 plus \$1,020 superannuation. He also mentioned the purchase of a ski-lodge by the S.U. at a cost of \$24,000, asking what else would the S.U. do for students generally, rather than the select few of the ski-club.

Andrew Proctor rose to speak against the motion, and, ignoring Cunliffe's speech, attacked Woroni and its "inaccurate, yea false, reporting on the fee-rise question", [reading from his letter to the Woroni editor, (see below)]. All students were made to pay union fees, C.A.C. fees etc., why, he asked, shouldn't student support of the S.U. be universal, whether they used it or not.

Chris Bain raised the question of S.U. Budgeting, pointing out the

lack of clarity in its 1970 Budget, and attacking again the employment of an Executive Sec. It was unfair, he said, to ask for a fee rise, until the actual budget was made clear. He said that the S.U. had budgeted for a \$6,000 deficit in 1970; why did it want to raise its income some \$16,000? Participation by the students in the clubs, too, was a point of dissatisfaction, in that such small numbers of students take part.

The President of the S.U. then rose and made a feeble effort to justify the appointment of an executive secretary - saying that it relieved him of the intolerable burden he had been carrying for three long years. He tried to point out that the Budget Analysis Chris Bain attacked did in fact make sense. But despite Mr. Proctor's assistance the confusion was unresolved.

Mac Collings then rose to speak basing his case on the figures from other Unis. The highest quoted was \$12 and in fact W.A. it was reported charged full time students only \$6.00 and part-time students only \$2.45.

Charles Alexander, a member of the ski club and arrayed in faded blue jeans and sheep skin jacket rose to reply to the statement that part-time students shouldn't have to pay as much as full time students.

Next to speak was Terry Walls who wished to continue the case against forcing a fee rise on part-time students.

The chairman ruled the issue of part time students had been sufficiently aired by the fact that two previous speakers had mentioned it. A dissent motion was moved by Chris Bain who pointed out that part-timers represented 48% of this university and therefore they had every right to put their case. The motion to dissent was impressively carried.

Walls went out to point out that part time students did not have the time to participate. Further that the Union rate for part-timers was \$14 as against \$22 for full time students.

It was then decided to put the motion. Much to the disappointment of the sports fans a division was required after they made several futile attempts to count the hands. The final result saw the motion to rescind the fee rise defeated 77-66.

However there is still hope - University Council may side with this large body of dissent and reject the fee rise.

Chris McGuigan, Chris Bain.

### PROCTOR'S LETTER

Dear Sir,

It is of course a widely held view that the quality of reporting in Woroni is now at an all time low. For misconstruction of events, inaccurate accounting of statements, lack of knowledge of the subject and outright untruths the report of the Sports Union General Meeting is, I hope, unsurpassable.

"When he heard cries from the Ruggers that the vote be taken."

1. "Cries" consisted of one voice moving the motion be put, after a period of some 10 seconds silence.

2. It was not a "Rugger" who put the motion.

"the ayes seemed to outnumber the noes".

The "noes" by my count came to five. I was sitting less than 10 feet from them and watching to see how many there were. Whilst I do not propose that this figure is infallible I challenge Woroni to produce substantiated evidence that there were more than 7 people at that meeting who voted no.

"In enquiries made after the meeting Woroni discovered that Aston had asked: 'How can the Woroni reporter expect to be taken seriously when he does not even listen to the Chairman?'"

"If there were any questions or points to be made on his speech".

What the Chairman did say was "are there any questions?" There was then a distinct pause before he said "Is there any discussion?"

There was then another silence before someone moved the gag. I will not try to defend the Chairman's actions. By the formal rules of debate he should have asked for a speaker against the motion in those words and for omitting these he deserves the criticism levelled along these technical lines.

But, as Cunliffe agreed (when I spoke to him immediately following the meeting), although technically wrong the question "is there any discussion?" which obviously related to the motion, should have brought forward some indication of opposing speakers had there been any.

"His refusal to grant a show of hands". Again, a misrepresentation of fact. There are several questions here.

Firstly was Cunliffe, when calling for a show of hands, serious? I venture to say, with regard to my impression at the time, that he was not.

Secondly, if he was serious, why did he not press the matter when the Chair took no notice and did not acknowledge him in any way?

"As to pass motions increasing fees requires a two thirds majority". Another example of lack of knowledge by the "Woroni reporter". The Sports Union Constitution requires a simple majority.

"Several speakers, including SRC President Cunliffe were denied the opportunity to speak". In this regard Cunliffe, by his own admission, had no intention of speaking nor knew of anyone who wished to.

The impression has been given that the Sports Union tried to rush this motion through. Nothing could be further from the truth. Sports Council, both individually and as a whole were amazed and disappointed at the complete lack of opposition to the motion. Considerable time and effort had gone into preparing arguments for their case, and advertising the meeting. In view of the reaction when the \$2.00 development fee was proposed they expected and were prepared for considerable opposition. The fact that only five people opposing the motion bothered to turn up and none of those decided to speak leaves only two possible conclusions to be drawn.

1. Total agreement  
2. Total apathy. In neither case can the Sports Union be held responsible.

Yours sincerely,  
Andrew Proctor  
Treasurer, Sports Union.

# EDITORIAL

Perhaps I'm cynical, but it appears to me that the push for abolition of the S.R.C. is largely based on superficial arguments just like most other ideas on this campus. For instance, the reasoning behind participation in University administrative and academic bodies appears so cloudy that thought of what a University is and ought to be, seems to bear no relevance to it at all. The argument for abolition of the S.R.C. appears to be purely that the present one is incompetent: similarly, the Government's argument against too much student participation is on the grounds that students don't have that much to contribute anyway.

Do students want participation because they have something to offer? and is the S.R.C. there just to be an effective administrative machine? I don't think so.

The major difference between a university and a school is not that the level of education is higher but rather that at university the student is expected to participate actively in his own education. Taking this to the minimum degree, a university student should seek the information he needs for his courses a little further than the lecture room; taking it to the extremes that I believe a university should have, a student should get a large say in the setting of curricula, the assessment of courses, the administrative sections of the university and, if student participation is truly the central basis of a university, then a student's extra-curricula activities will become another necessary part of his university education.

Again, if participation in one's own education is the crux of the university life, there should not be the extraordinary divisions that presently exists within this university. The separation of different sections in A.N.U. must be one of the worst features here. Why is there an Institute? The sole aim seems to be so that students don't get in the way. Contact between staff and students is primarily superficial through lectures and tutorials: why is there a Staff Centre? Again so that staff can escape from students.

This staff-student dichotomy occurs on nearly every campus in Australia, but there are further dichotomies at A.N.U. part-timers and full-timers rarely cross each other's paths, college and day students continually oppose each other, undergraduates and postgraduates never come together. These are extraordinary divisions which have no rhyme or reason in a so-called University.

Student participation at A.N.U. consists of certain undergraduates representing the undergraduate block on this and that committee. Why should a block be represented? - why should there be such a block? Student "representation" to my mind is a misnomer: there should be general student participation merely because students are members of the university community, and the participation by students should only be as members of this community. Any member of the community should be able to stand for the University Council and all members should be able to vote in an election. To talk of student "representatives" is only to

accept the dichotomy existent in the University.

And if participation is a legitimate and essential part of university education then credit for extra curricula activities should be investigated. The emphasis at A.N.U. on essays due on a certain day - even at a certain time on that day - and examinations which are held at unchangeable times, appears to hide the importance of other aspects of student life. Extensions on essays, oral examinations at times suiting the student being assessed, a relaxation of stringent timetables: these are all-important if each student is to be assessed fairly and if the legitimacy of his other activities are to be accepted. And if these other activities are to be accepted as not only legitimate but essential, then there should be actual credit for them, perhaps in terms of relaxing the student's assessment in certain cases, or perhaps in terms of these extra activities being assessed for degrees. I am not sure of how the details should be worked at all, but certainly the present system is stunting real "student participation". Maybe this is the aim.

A report called for by the Australian Vice-Chancellor's Committee and released only last week, recommends that universities should conduct all-year teaching. At present I have not studied this report well enough to make a proper analysis of the recommendation, but certainly, if the University is to just expand the present academic year and have year-round what students now suffer from March to November, then I can see no gain. If however the University could adapt so that, say, one out of three semesters were to be spent on activities outside the set course, then perhaps the student will really gain under an all-year University. Participation in a "Genesis" programme (an extra short-term study outside the student's set course); time spent actively working on the S.R.C., Labor Club, University Council or even as editor of WORONI; these could be assessed within the framework of a University degree. Again, details are not clear, but something must be done to rid this university of its "teaching" complex.

Turning back to abolition of the S.R.C., is it just there to be an administrative body or is there something more? I have often been accused of telling the S.R.C. its main function is to "stir students"; the accusation is true. The fact of the matter is that the S.R.C. has as its most important function to help students actually experience a true university education. Thus the S.R.C. should do all it can to involve as many students as possible in as many activities as possible. The S.R.C.'s "union activities" of helping its constituents in various matters are carried out on the basis of the S.R.C.'s attitude to a university and its analysis as to a university's purpose. Benefits such as the Friendly Society, concessions and so on, are merely extra activities of an S.R.C. Abolition because of present incompetence is hardly going to add to the average student's university life. If abolition of the S.R.C. is warranted then let us see exactly what is to be put in its place, and if this uncertain in the minds of the abolitionists, then at least let us see the true basis for S.R.C. abolition.

Andrew Podger

## Excerpt from PORT HURON STATEMENT



### SDS Manifesto 1962

In the last few years, thousands of American students demonstrated that they at least felt the urgency of the times. They moved actively and directly against racial injustices, the threat of war, violations of individual rights of conscience and, less frequently, against economic manipulation. They succeeded in restoring a small measure of controversy to the campuses after the stillness of the McCarthy period. They succeeded, too, in gaining some concessions from the people and institutions they opposed, especially in the fight against racial bigotry.

The significance of these scattered movements lies not in their success or failure in gaining objectives - at least not yet. Nor does the significance lie in the intellectual 'competence' or 'maturity' of the students involved - as some pedantic elders allege. The significance is in the fact the students are breaking the crust of apathy and overcoming the inner alienation that remain the defining characteristics of American college life.

If student movements for change are still rareties on the campus scene, what is commonplace there? The real campus,

the familiar campus, is a place of private people, engaged in their notorious 'inner emigration.' It is a place of commitment to business-as-usual, getting ahead, playing it cool. It is a place of mass affirmation of the Twist, but mass reluctance toward the controversial public stance. Rules are accepted as 'inevitable', bureaucracy as 'just circumstances', irrelevance as 'scholarship', selflessness as 'martyrdom', politics as 'just another way to make people, and an unprofitable one, too'.

Almost no students value activity as citizens. Passive in public, they are hardly more idealistic in arranging their private lives: Gallup concludes they will settle for 'low success, and won't risk high failure.' There is not much willingness to take risks (not even in business), no setting of dangerous goals, no real conception of personal identity except one manufactured in the image of others, no real urge for personal fulfillment except to be almost as successful as the very successful people. Attention is being paid to social status (the quality of shirt collars, meeting people, getting wives or husbands, making solid contacts for later on); much, too, is paid to academic status (grades, honors, the med school rat race). But neglected generally is real intellectual status, the personal cultivation of the mind.

'Students don't even give a damn about the apathy,' one has said. Apathy toward apathy begets a privately constructed universe, a place of systematic study schedules, two nights each week for beer, a girl or two, and early marriage; a game-work infused with personality, warmth, and under control, no matter how unsatisfying otherwise.

Under these conditions university life loses all relevance to some. Four hundred thousand of our classmates leave college every year.

But apathy is not simply an attitude; it is a product of social institutions, and of the structure and organization of higher education itself. The extracurricular life is ordered according to *in loco parentis* theory, which ratifies the administration as the moral guardian of the young.

The accompanying 'let's pretend' theory of student extra curricular affairs validates student government as a training center for those who want to spend their lives in political pretense, and discourages initiative from the more articulate, honest, and sensitive students. The bounds and style of controversy are delimited before controversy begins. The university 'prepares' the student for 'citizenship' through perpetual rehearsals and, usually, through emasculation of what creative spirit there is in the individual.

The academic life contains reinforcing counterparts to the way in which extracurricular life is organized. The academic world is founded on a teacher-student relation analogous to the parent-child relation which characterizes *in loco parentis*. Further, academia includes a radical separation of the student from the material of study. That which is studied, the social reality, is 'objectified' to sterility, dividing the student from life - just as he is restrained in active involvement by the deans controlling student government. The specialization of function and knowledge, admittedly necessary to our complex technological and social structure, has produced an exaggerated compartmentalization of study and understanding. This has contributed to an overly parochial view, by faculty, of the role of its research and scholarship, to a discontinuous and truncated understanding, by students, of the surrounding social order; and to a loss of personal attachment, by nearly all, to the worth of study as a humanistic enterprise.

#### WORONI STAFF

Editor: Andrew Podger  
Assist. Editor: Barbara Callcott  
Business Manager: Rodney Smythe  
And: Kel O'Neill  
Peter Clayton

Steve Padgham  
Malcolm Colton  
David Spratt  
James Whittington  
Adam Salzer  
Alison Richards  
Eileen Haley  
Melody Hartley  
Mark Dickens

Charlie Dickens  
Garry Raphaelles

D.S.P.  
Printer: Andrew Morrison  
Maxwell Newton

# NURSES STRUGGLE

Worried by reports that some students were thinking about 'scabbing' on nurses, Woroni sent a correspondent to interview, Matron Guy and was rewarded by the following 'revelations' in a frank interview.

Nurses currently on a two-week 'strike holiday', are seeking increased pay and higher status for their profession.

Mrs. Guy stated that she was opposed to outside labor being introduced into the Hospital except in the cases of relatives of the very young and exceptionally old patients who required this sort of personal contact. Strike breakers would only prolong the situation and "the quicker the issue was settled - the better for every trained nurse that was brought in one of the remaining sisters will walk out."

Nursing, she pointed out was a fundamental social service that was central to the medical profession. Sisters, for instance were expected to manage wards, teach trainee nurses, diagnose patients as well as carry out their normal duties. People, particularly in Canberra were cutting their own throats while the present crisis in nursing continued.

Whole wards of patients are often in the hand of semi-skilled trainee nurses, which was a traumatic experience for both nurse and patient.

With sophisticated hospital units such as intensive care, recovery, limb transplant, renal etc. in increasing demand the demand for skilled nurses was also increasing. The nursing profession in present circumstances just can't offer the same inducements to young women as can the University, College of Advanced Education, Technical College and Public Service with their higher status and better remuneration.

By 1973 the new 700 bed hospital in Woden and the 300 bed proposed hospital of the Little Company of Mary would extend the demand for trained nurses even further - yet it takes 3 years to train a nurse and only 32 girls had been accepted into the proposed intake of 60 through the lack of applications - Trainee nurses work a 40 hour week and receive \$23.70 in their first year. Less qualified Nurse-Aides receive \$35.90 in their first year.

Matron Guy said that men had slotted Mothers, Wives and Nurses into the same pigeonhole - In the male mind they were to be untiring, unobtrusive, working seven days a week, bedable and competent in everything.

In 1973-74 Canberra will be screaming for trained nurses, now was the last opportunity to remedy the crisis.

Alan Fraser and his hospital Board of Management have opposed EVERY move by the nurses to increase pay and status.

All the present conditions and privileges enjoyed by nurses at the hospital had to be fought for in the Arbitration Court against the Board. While clerical staff enjoyed automatic flow-on in wages, conditions etc. the Fraser Administration had objected to all increases for nurses. The A.M.A. although approached

twice has refused to support the nurses struggle - with their 'doctored' salaries the AMA has chosen to look on. Nurses are incalculated with 'ethics' by doctors - subsequently a nurse can't warn patients that they should consult better doctors, often a nurse has to cover up a doctors deficiencies, she looks after his patients, works overtime to ensure doctors can go on their regular holidays, etc and yet as a group Doctors have never raised their voices on the Nurses behalf.

As Matron Guy pointed out, the doctor's male ego cannot bear to have the public know that it is the nursing profession rather than the doctors who underpin the medical services. And nurses are asking for only a pittance in comparison with doctors salaries.

There are a number of shocking features about the present nurses salary dispute. The first of these is the extreme complacency with which this society has for years accepted the exploitation of nurses. Undoubtedly this is because, as a profession composed overwhelmingly of women, att-

itudes of subservience and self-sacrifice have been encouraged as "professional" virtues. What group of male workers would have tolerated for so long such deplorable training and work conditions? The assumption appears to be that nursing, as a surrogate motherhood, is its own fulfilling reward. Nurses struggle not only as workers against their employers, but as women against the community attitudes which connive at this exploitation.

The second notable feature of this dispute has been the extraordinary performance of Mr. Alan Fraser. In his television interviews he had consistently intimated that the nurses are acting irresponsibly in taking leave, in abandoning "hundreds in need of medical care!!!" For a Labor parliamentarian to call for scab labour when workers are out on strike can only be described as an outrageous betrayal of principle - it is obvious that Mr. Fraser has one set of values for the electorate and quite a different set when it comes to the exercise of his power.

Eileen Haley  
Steve Padgham.

# V.C. AVOIDS ISSUES

Mr. Mark Cunliffe,  
President,  
Students' Representative Council,  
Australian National University.

Dear Mr. Cunliffe,  
I am sorry that I am not free on Thursday 12 June to attend the meeting of students. I am sure that the Students' Representative Council will be able to handle the matter of your absence on 12 June with the same

The very significant increase in student participation in University activities which has been reported since 1971 has resulted from a conscious and deliberate policy of the Council to encourage, wherever possible, the participation of students in the running of the University. It is a policy which has been supported by the Government and the University Council.

The Council will be very pleased to support the proposal for an increase in Council membership to 100 members. However, if necessary, the Council will consider other proposals for increasing the size of the Council to 100 members.

As far as the question of student participation in the running of the University is concerned, the Council will be pleased to support any proposal which will increase the participation of students in the running of the University.

Yours sincerely,  
Mark Cunliffe  
(S.R.C. Chairman)

Following allegation reported in Woroni last week, a meeting of students on Thursday received no answer from the Vice-Chancellor

The Vice-Chancellor, who was unable to attend, sent a letter (reprinted below) sidetracking the important issues raised.

After the letter had been read Mr. Cunliffe was closely ques-

tioned about the inaction of SRC by Michael Wright, a possible contender for the Presidency of the S.R.C.

Mr. Wright asked what action the S.R.C. had taken and what action the S.R.C. proposed to take. Mr. Cunliffe explained that the only action the S.R.C. had taken was to pass motions condemning the behaviour of the Vice-Chancellor and the Federal Government, and that the S.R.C. had not worked out any plan of action.

Alan Gordon, Undergraduate Rep. on Council, said he believed it necessary to take the matter to the students'.

After further questioning Mr. Wright was unable to elicit any more constructive thoughts on action, than wearing out the road to Parliament House by visiting 'Your local M.P.'

Mr. Cunliffe, after pressure from the dwindling audience, reluctantly agreed to allow a motion that 'General Meeting of Students condemns the Governments unenlightened and uninformed decision on Student Representation on University Council and calls on the S.R.C. and University Administration to negotiate the means of reapproaching the Government with a view towards changing its decision. This motion was passed with one dissenter.

Andrew Bain gave notice of a motion to be moved at the next General meeting of the students association, stating: "This meeting of students expresses extreme dismay at the failure of the Vice-Chancellor to inform the S.R.C. of Cabinet's initial rejection of Council's proposals on student representation, at the secrecy in which the Vice-Chancellor and the Standing Committee of Council kept Cabinet's decision until the last day of first term, and at Council's failure to publicly reaffirm its desire to have an additional undergraduate on Council and to express its dismay at Cabinet's interference into the University's autonomy, and this meeting therefore calls upon the Vice-Chancellor and University Council to publicly reaffirm their desire to have an additional undergraduate on Council, and to use all means at their disposal to effect a reversal of Cabinet's decision."

The poor attendance at this General Meeting of Students typifies the alienation of the students from the S.R.C. More General Meetings may bring the S.R.C. in touch with students.

# SS and the RADICALS

The forces of anti-intellectualism got so close to winning at Garran Hall last Tuesday that they probably still think they won.

A motion was proposed to set up a committee to undertake a radical reassessment of the role of the sub-wardens in the Hall. And you should have heard the opposition.

Whenever a student with long hair spoke, the clever foresters, well known for their scintillating wit, clicked scissors which they held in their laps. Perhaps it was a sign that they no longer need to fear castration. They certainly made it abundantly clear that they were mental eunuchs, too. Or perhaps not - 'eunuch' would imply that they once had balls.

Straining their intellects to the utmost, they can usually manage to produce a couple of conditioned reflexes which have to suffice for the whole group. But that doesn't matter since it is only as a sub-unit of the group that they have any identity. Their embryonic brains can show the occasional spark of rudimentary activity only when insulated inside of primitive womb of self-fulfilling group aims. But this time was special and using all next week's budget of energy for thinking, they managed to get a sub-unit to stand up and ask why the investigation had to be radical and not just an investigation. They had to laugh for a while to restore their self-confidence after the communal mouth had been polluted with that most feared seven letter word, but they soon recovered. Recovered, but still failed to understand. And then voted against having a committee to think about something.

Fuck.  
Frank Zappa could have been

there when he wrote:  
You [shave] your head,  
Your mind is dead,  
You don't even know what I just said.

Amazingly, it went through despite them. But it was not over yet.

Some balding arts student puppet leapt up and said the investigating committee should have equal representation, as the sub-wardens might not like being investigated, and suggested three sub-wardens and three students.

To represent 8 sub-wardens and 240 students.

Which of his strings did the puppet-mistress have to pull to make him dance to that tune, I wonder. It was a bit upsetting that he didn't begin by stating that it was a recorded message.

Then we moved on to an extremely badly worded motion about the students of Garran electing their own Governing Body. It could have been amended. It could have formed a basis for discussion. But no. The foresters had been told by their dictatrix that it meant anarchy and the destruction of the Hall by 'SDS fascists' (sic.). You must admire that woman, she's the only person who has been able to train them to do anything, even if it's just to jump through her particular hoop.

Anyone who could see was by this stage getting that sick feeling in their gut that comes from watching a mindless mob. Fascination, incredulity, disgust, fear, despair. Nevertheless the mover spoke to the motion, and they were like Pavlov's dogs salivating at the sound of a bell. At the mention of anything basic like democratic rights, moral validity electoral control of power, they

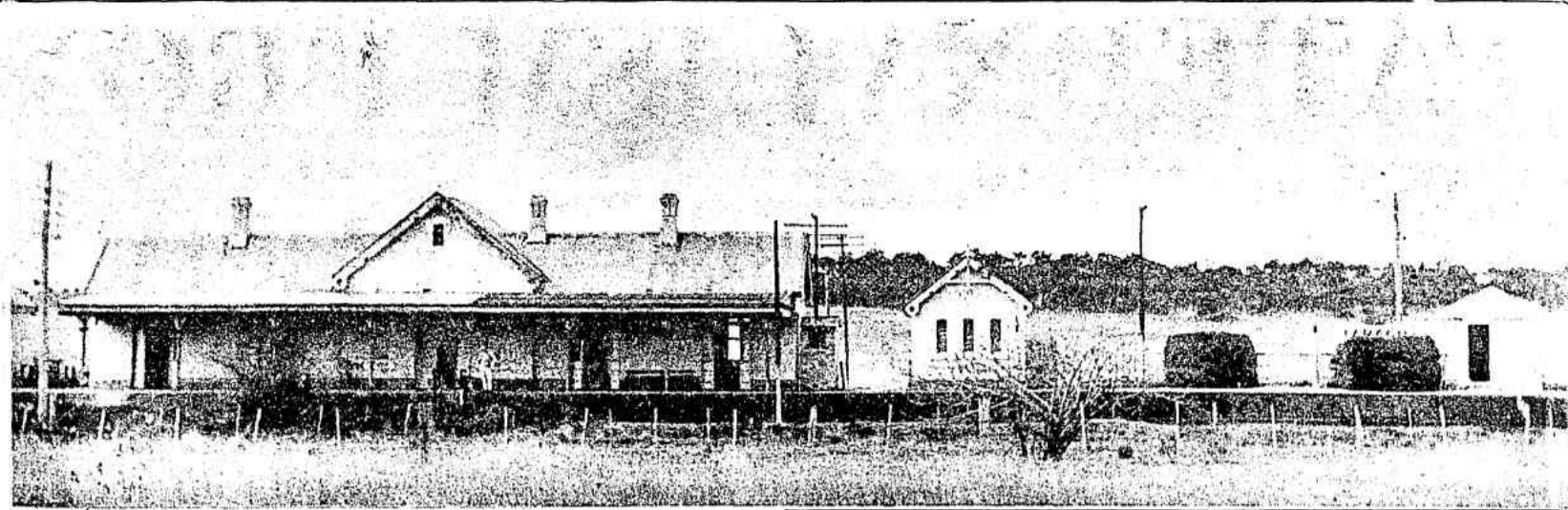
had to hide their fear of abstract thought under group therapeutic laughter.

Then began the real collapse. The seconder talked about some other motion, god knows what, that had something to do with a Governing Body composed solely of students. Any relationship between his speech and the motion under consideration was purely coincidental. Then Stephen Fuckwit, noted politician, well known electioneer and opportunist extraordinaire, spoke. At length. Despite previous protestations about supporting student participation initiatives, he attacked both the motion and whatever the seconder was talking about on the grounds that students were competent neither to run the Hall nor to elect people who could. In a long burst of destructive criticism he attacked the motion as being destructive criticism, but somehow didn't seem to be able to think of a constructive amendment. Perhaps he feels safer urging participation on academic committees since there are lots of comfortable precedents.

Finally the anti-intellectuals, agreeing that the question had not been given enough thought but afraid that they might be asked to think again, rallied to stop the motion being tabled. Amid great jubilation the motion was overwhelmingly lost and a blow struck against those long-haired SDS fascist poofers bastards.

Listen to Zappa again if you can.  
What's the ugliest part of your body?  
What's the ugliest part of your body?  
Some say your nose,  
Some say your toes,  
But I think it's your mind.

Malcolm Colton.



**To Tarago, to Tarago.**  
At 11 a.m. on Sunday, July 26, 1970, a steam train destined for Tarago will leave the Canberra Railway Station.

In many respects it will be a sentimental journey—the last day of Bush Week—a symbolic back turning on a corrupt Canberra—and the fulfilment of a dream that Joseph Awe has for so long carried in his heart.

Of course everyone travels at their own risk. Sentimentality is no shield against the ruthless, underhanded ruffians that continually harass pilgrims from Canberra.

Gentlemen should be armed (good quality caps can be purchased from Woolworths) and the Ladies should carry a weapon in addition to those graciously endowed by nature.

Tickets for the journey costing ten shillings will soon be available at the S.R.C. Office. The day at Tarago promises to be a positive enjoyment for those with families or those wishing to start one.

The train will arrive at Tarago at about 12.30 p.m. With basket lunch, claret and turps passengers will disembark for a picnic with nature.

Should your humble supplies run dry you may take solace in the hotel as a bonnafide traveller.

For those who love the conviviality of bush gatherings, well, they may wend their way to the saintly little church above the sawmill on the Tarago Hill. There in the early afternoon the wedding of Morrie McAdam and Reen Delaney will take place.

Those of you lucky enough to possess (purchase) wedding invitation cards will then attend the reception at the sturdy little hall. This is the Bush Week Play.

As you commence on the first course of the wedding breakfast you will be lulled into a sence of false security by the music of 'Lionel Driftwood and the Piledrivers'. However before you've reached the salad the embarrassment of besotted relatives, religious donnybrooks and barbarian crashers will have you rolling on the trestles. Fofmal of course.

As the afternoon draws to a close part of the train will return to Canberra for those who wish to escape the dark.

It will be foot-tapping-time for the stout-at-heart who remain. 'Clean Living Clive and his Goodtime Palace Orchestra' will toot tunes to tickle your tootsie.

Yaaaaaaaah Hooooooooooooo.

A troop of travelling colonials will present at intervals songs of Australians. The evening of song and dance will end near 9.30 when the rest of the train will hiss off.

## NEW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

It has become obvious that the Students' Representative Council on this campus has lost its rationale for existence. The S.R.C. has made attempts at its own reform and has shown that any move along this line will be doomed to fail as all previous attempts have. In the case of previous attempts at self reform no bodies outside the S.R.C. have been considered in the contemplation of the system. Secondly the question naturally asked by reform groups within the SRC, "Why have an S.R.C.?" has never been answered.

The loss of a reason to exist can be attributed to one main factor.

The needs of the Students are now being catered for by large numbers of Societies, committees, and similar groups which are much more local to the actual students than the Students' Representative Council. The most obvious examples of this are:

- 1) The Cultural Affairs Committee, which is responsible to the Student's Association, and organises and supports the whole field of activity on Campus loosely labelled 'Cultural Affairs'
- 2) The Departmental Liason Committees and Faculty Education Committees which have taken over the entire field of complaint field of course structure, lecture content etc. which was once the province of the S.R.C.

There is a need for a co-ordinating body or executive within the Student's Association to carry out functions which no one body other than the Student's Association can execute. The first function which becomes obvious is the finance of the Students' Association. The execution of amounts reaching the vicinity of \$35,000 of the Student's Money is something which cannot be haphazard.

There are issues which affect the whole campus that no one body on campus can propound and organise support for or opposition to and which therefore need the intervention of an executive body... Such problems as the organisation for Orientation Week and Bush Week, and a unilateral approach to the University Council on fees, etc. are such issues. There is also a need for a body to deal with representations from outside the University which may be directed to the student body as a whole.

### PROPOSALS

There is an obvious need for a President of the Students Association. Someone is required to act as a centre of information regarding the policies of the Student's Association, and to direct questions and issues to the groups who will

supported the Labor Party. I believe in its aims and its spirit. The Labor movement still has its greatest songs to sing. The Labor Party is the party of change; the party within which the individual will find his best expression.

This is not to deny that the Labor Party may contain dogmatists and hacks all political parties do. When all this is said the Labor Party is the only party which by tradition and history is firmly joined to the prime move-

be most concerned with their effective formulation.

Another need is for an Administrative Secretariat. This will be a person or a group of people paid by the Student's Association. Their functions would include the functions of the Present Administrative Secretary, as well as being geared up to a greater extent towards the dissemination of information.

The third need is for a group of students each of whom is involved in a field of student activity which will formulate policy, and execute formulated policy. To this end two types of bodies are envisaged. The first body would consist of a representative from each functioning student body on campus. Included in this group are, all clubs and societies, all faculty education committees, all JCRC's the Sports Union, and the Union Board etc. The function of this body, termed for the purpose of this document as the 'Student's Congress' would be to form fiscal policy to present to the Students' Association and to act as the highest determinant of policy on all issues outside a general meeting. The congress would only need to meet maybe once a term, unless called upon by the second body which would be formed.

The Second body, or rather, type of body, could be a Commission. A Commission would be called by the President to discuss a particular problem or range of problems. It is envisaged that the President would send the problems to each of the member groups to be included and it would be.

Each of these commissions would consist of groups interested in the question can best formulate the policy to be put before the student's Association and can best execute any plan of action suggested by the students.

Voting at both meetings of Congress and Commissions would be apportioned to one vote to each member group. It would therefore be the prerogative of the individual group to send a voting (and presumably-) informed member to represent that group to each congress, or commission meeting. This means that one group need not for example send the same individual to each meeting.

This system utilises the existing active student groups to take the prerogative of governing the Student's Association. Thus at a meeting of a Congress the student's position from all fields will be the very nature of the system be represented.

Hugh Haynes.

Alan Gordon.

ments for social change, improvement, and reform.

Politics is becoming exciting again.

In Parliament, the Labor Party is contributing most to the setting up of activist committees extending participation in Government to backbenchers. Its idealism is succeeding but it still needs the youth, it needs the students, the readers of Woroni, and it needs education in depth for us all. It needs people, Young people who want to participate

## ENDERBY SPEAKS

I am writing this as the new Member for the A.C.T. in the House of Representatives.

I am happy that my first contribution to a newspaper should be to Woroni, because the young in mind as well as in body are the ones to whom I wish most to address myself.

When I was first asked to write something, I welcomed the chance, but the problem was, What? - I could write about some particular aspect of student life - some particular problem as I saw it - but to do so might be to put myself forward as having an expertise that I do not yet have.

I could write a political manifesto; I could write about myself, but it would be impertinent and it might bore everyone.

I eventually decided to do a little of each with the disadvantages that such an approach offers.

First, a very important aspect of student life is participation. Full participation in the political administrative and social life of the University or school. I believe in the personal development and fulfillment that comes from an individual's active participation in affairs that vitally concern him. There should be two undergraduate Representatives and the S.R.C. President on Council.

Second, may I tell of the experience of fighting an election campaign. You take a professional lawyer - I emphasise "professional" because that is what I have always tried to be the "pro" has expertise and an attitude of professionalism. Occasionally it produces cynicism, but not often. Many people have a lawyer's qualifications, but only a few are pros. A person

in trouble hires a pro: he should not bother with an amateur.

Having taken a professional lawyer, you then have him do things he has never done before: you expose him in public; you make him justify in public debate, on T.V., on the platform, and on the street, everything he has ever thought or said. And he either succeeds or he fails; if he tries to play a game - if he tries to be an advocate for himself - he fails. He embraces people he does not want; some want him to win, some want him to lose.

He meets ambitious people, narrow people, warm people, intelligent people, stupid people, and he does his best because, in some lottery-like manner, he has been chosen to represent them in the fight, and they feel deeply about it.

He knows that if he loses he will be attacked by bitter and frustrated people.

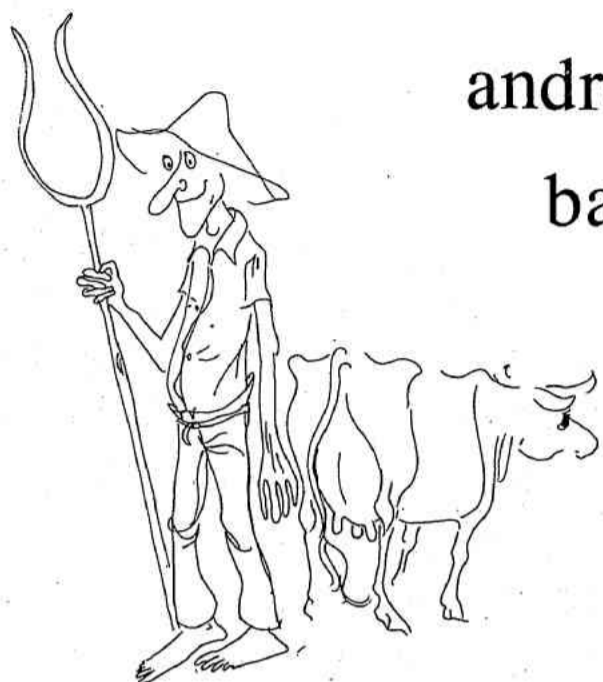
It all adds up to experience and more participation. It should be an extension of the sense of fulfillment given by a barrister's life. It should be a more important arena for the exercise of his professionalism, although I am not sure of this. There may not be the same opportunities for professionalism in politics as in law.

Why politics? Because in our society the most important social decisions are political decisions, and this is more so now than ever before - decisions concerning education, defence, and the quality of life.

Why the Labor Party? Some have said that I do not look like a Labor man, but they do not understand the real nature of Labor's appeal in 1970. I have always

# PATERNALISM FROM ABOVE

andrew  
bain



This university has long experienced good relations between students and administration. Student requests have largely been met. The senior officers of the University have appeared genuinely sympathetic to students. The campus has been able to sleep peacefully.

The question has now arisen whether this is really the case. Do the members of the Administration in fact act in support of students? Do they truly attempt to communicate both ways with students? Or are they just paternalistic?

*It appears that in actual fact University Council and the senior officers of the University are essentially paternalistic.*

They have at times withheld important information from the SRC and the general student body. They have attempted to accommodate students into the system rather than to concede them a rightful place. Student requests have at times been ignored, delayed, bungled, or conveniently pigeon-holed. Students have been encouraged to accept the word from above as the source of wisdom.

All of this has been done in a manner highly suggestive of a group of people many of whom think that they know what is best for the students, more so than the students do themselves.

In making such assertions, one must state that attitudes on this vary considerably within Administration. One could not hope for more assistance than is given by some of these people. But the general impression given is that students are "the junior members of the University," and should be treated as a not too significant section of the uni.

Fortunately, only a few of these people appear to be completely unconcerned about students, or to be anti-student.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

In January of this year, a submission for course reform in Political Science was sent by the Politics Society to the Vice-Chancellor. It was hoped that he would act on this matter. The submission was a short but comprehensive and well-thought out document, and had been drawn up by several prominent students in the Department, with a member of junior staff. Yet the Society still awaits any reply from the Vice-Chancellor, let alone any action.

Why did the Vice-Chancellor not reply? Discussions by other people show that he has received the submission. Was the Political Science Department too "hot" an issue for him to acknowledge any communications from students? Will he only reply to students with whom he agrees? Does he dislike such a submission arising from students? Until he answers, we can only surmise that he has ignored the students for his own reasons, and has failed to accord them even the common courtesy of an acknowledging letter.

## THE FEE RISE.

Several weeks before the final examinations began in 1968, University Council announced a \$70 rise in hall fees. The reasons given were tenuous, but more important was the willingness of University Council to spring a large fee rise on students at a time when they were studying furiously for the coming exams. The time at which this was introduced continues to cast doubts on the motives of Council.

Contrary to expectations, however, students were mobilised on the issue. Following a mass meeting on the lawns outside Burton and Garran Halls, nearly one hundred students marched to the Chancery to oppose the fee rise. The Vice-Chancellor was at lunch, so they waited for his return. Yet, on his arrival Sir John Crawford refused to talk with the students - because they had not made an appointment!

Is Administration really pro-student? One's doubts grow as one looks further.

## THE LOAN SCHEME.

Student loans are an important issue at the moment. The Commonwealth Department of Education and Science is presently studying the matter, and is expected to come out in favor of loans.

In the course of this study, a letter was sent by Mr. Weedon (of the Education Department) to all Vice-Chancellors or Registrars asking the opinion of their university towards student loans. The letter also asked to arrange a visit by Mr. Weedon to each university to discuss this matter. The letter suggested that the official student body should be consulted on this, if it was considered helpful.

*Yet the Australian National University was the only university in Australia at which the SRC was not consulted or even informed of these impending negotiations.*

The first that the students or the members of the ANU Student Loan fund heard of this letter was at a meeting of the Welfare Committee of Council after the first visit by Mr. Weedon. One can only conclude that the Administration either handled the situation incompetently or that they deliberately and for some mysterious reasons kept this valuable information to themselves and away from those most vitally affected.

## HOW TYPICAL ARE THESE?

These are but several cases where the Administration has most obviously not been pro-student. It has instead acted against the interests of students, and in a manner highly damaging to its credibility as a group sympathetic to students.

Information has been withheld. Students have been refused replies to their questions and expressed opinions. Administration has displayed a willingness to circumvent students and to instead carry on in the manner which it deems best for the students and the university.

But how typical are these cases? Are they just isolated and unfortunate incidents? They are, admittedly, not indicative of the everyday performance of Administration. Nevertheless, they support the impression which experience gives that University Council and many of the senior officers of the University are basically paternalistic, and are not beyond bypassing, ignoring, or even at times possibly deceiving students.

There are some other manifestations of this general attitude. There is an obsession with formal channels of communication and formalities. There is an inexplicable desire to keep most matters confidential until a decision has been made and, if necessary ratified by the higher body or bodies concerned. Students are thus severely limited in the information accessible to them, and are often prevented from mobilising student opinion on an issue before a decision is made.

Why was it so important that Cabinet's rejection of an additional student on University Council had to be kept confidential for a month until Uni. Council next met? Is propriety that important?

Student participation seems to have been granted largely as a means of assisting the university to run in its usual smooth manner. The student contribution was acknowledged, but the students' right to such representation has never been.

The University's press release on that decision is quite revealing. "The object of the reforms is to meet, in as effective a way as can be devised in present circumstances, a reasonable student request that the student voice be heard and the student case understood. However there is a major difference between hearing and understanding students, and accept-

ing their right to participate in the making of the decisions.

The Vice-Chancellor used a subsequent meeting on July 16 to attempt to brand the radicals on campus as extremists. They were made out to pretend that "no-one else could think", and were implied to support disruption of the University. Was this a legitimate tactic at a student meeting to which he had been invited?

The extent to which the powers that be support students is thus suspect. When students must accept and operate on Admin's and Council's terms, their concepts of what is acceptable or not; when things are delayed interminably (e.g. cultural development), when policies are so often not properly explained; when assurances are not always kept (when was the Board going to start considering its reconstitution?) - what can one think?

## WHERE DO WE LIE

It appears from this that Administration should be dealt with in a somewhat cautious manner, and that its paternalism should be recognized. Proponents of the "Admin is God" thesis should not assume that admin. can only be good, and that it acts always in our best interests. It obviously doesn't.



At the same time, it must be stressed again that the senior officers of the University do support students on many issues, can be extremely sympathetic and helpful, and are well-intentioned.

This article is also intended to show another reason, apart from the basic principle, why students and the SRC should not restrict themselves to asking Admin. only for things that will be granted. To have the Undergrad. Rep. on Council publicly say that "nothing can be done without Admin. support", is frightening in its implications.

To those who do subscribe to the "Admin-is-God" thesis, the following seems an appropriate ending!

## The A.G. Prayer.

Our Vice-Chancellor,  
Who art in Admin,  
Hallowed be thy name.  
Thy University come,  
Thy will be done,  
On campus as it is in Admin.  
Give us this day our daily directions,  
And forgive us for our incompetence,  
As we forgive you for your paternalism.  
And lead us not into radicalism,  
But deliver us from students,  
For thine is the University, the power,  
and the story.  
For ever and ever.  
Amen.

# FREE SPEECH & THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

JIM SPIGELMAN

Students contemplating a career in the Public Service have had drawn to their attention the restrictions on their civil liberties they will have to accept if they adopt such a career. The case of Murray Sime has indicated this clearly. The National Union of Australian University Students has launched a campaign to amend the Public Service Act and has called on its constituents (SRC's on all university campuses) to draw the attention of all students, to the very real restrictions that exist. Careers activity on campus sponsored by the Public Service has failed to point out these restrictions in the past. It is clear that too many students enter the Public Service neither knowing the scope of the restrictions nor appreciating the pervasive "don't rock the boat" syndrome which may determine success in this career.

On the whole the restrictive provisions in the Act have only been applied on isolated occasions. One suspects that the very breadth of the sections has an intimidatory effect on all public servants and thus they don't have to be used very often. This intimidatory effect can only be accentuated when the Act is used in a harsh manner, as in the case of Murray Sime.

The two key provisions are Section 55 (1) (e) and Regulation 34 (b). The former states "An officer who is guilty of any disgraceful or improper conduct, either in his official capacity or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence."

Regulation 34 (b) states "An officer shall not publicly comment upon any administrative action or upon the administration of any Department; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent an officer resident in any Territory within the Commonwealth from publicly commenting to that territory."

## APPLICATION

Perhaps the most famous case involving the application of these restrictive provisions was that involving Dr. Bazeley of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories. He had publicly criticised a new Bill on the laboratories which had been introduced by the Government. He was accused of "improper conduct", demoted and eventually left Australia. The interpretation of "improper" indicates a basic abuse of the Act (this abuse was repeated in the Sime case). It is apparent that any legal interpretation of Section 55 (1) (e) must conclude that "improper" means improper for anybody not just for a public servant. This is indicated clearly in the fact that section refers to "either in his official capacity or otherwise". It seems apparent that the test

of impropriety is a general objective one and must be judged by standards of the public service.

Let us accept the proposition that Dr. Bazeley's action (and that of Sime) was improper by public service standards. This is irrelevant. In order to make the charge effective it would have to be argued that criticism of a Bill in Parliament, (or the organisation of a demonstration) was "improper" by a general test i.e. whether performed by a public servant or not. This is clearly an untenable position but it represents the necessary implication in the application of this provision. Such an interpretation is clearly an abuse of legislative authority, but it is an abuse which may never be challenged. The section has its effect by intimidation, public servants are unlikely to step out of line because of the wide interpretation of this particular provision. Furthermore if someone is charged with "improper conduct" (Bazeley or Sime) even if they were willing to challenge the interpretations they must realise that successful or not their chances of promotion are severely impaired. Like Bazeley and Sime they would leave the service, so even a successful legal suit would be pointless. In this way the illiberal interpretation is likely to be perpetuated.

Three minor instances of the use of the restrictive, provisions will indicate their potential scope. In March, 1967, G. Dudley an employee in the P.M.G.'s Department wrote a letter to the editor complaining that he was not allowed to wear shorts in the office during summer. For this heinous offence he was called up before his superiors (no doubt acting on the "thin edge of the wedge" principle. He was reprimanded for this comment on the administration of his Department. It should be noted that the policy he had criticised was not one affecting the political neutrality, of the public service. The policy was not relevant to the services the PMG provides for the public, it simply affected the employees of the PMG. The fight for the right of public servants to organise themselves in unions seems to have been won, yet this case strikes at the principle of work. It is clear that it represents a dangerous misuse of the provisions, made possible by the illiberal interpretation of the broad terminology used in the Act. How effective can any action to reform the Public Service be, as long as so effective a bludgeon is available to authoritarian bureaucrats? The application of these provisions to public comment on conditions of work within the service, a use which has little to do with the basic rationale for their existence, indicates the extent to which the "don't rock the boat" syndrome permeates the service.

Earlier this year honi soit printed a confidential public service circular on public statements by senior officers. This circular stated that "talks are not to be given until the approval of the Minister has been given and the substance of the text cleared by the Minister". This is enforced fairly strictly and makes it impossible for public servants to give interviews or even to answer questions after a speech. Thus an officer of the Department of Labour and National Service wrote a book on wage determination. He sought permission to be interviewed on T.V. but was refused on the basis that the text of all public statements must be approved in advance. The assumption seems to be that this senior officer would not be able to control his statements in an interview situation.

The third recent instance arose from a letter to *The Australian* from an officer of the Department of Labour and National Service. As it was anonymous, the Secretary of the Department sent a letter to all his staff reminding them of Regulation 34. The Federal President of the Administrative and Clerical Officers Association, Noel Campbell, condemned the fact "that an inept administrator should wave the big stick over all the staff, and, in effect, remind them that they should be good boys - or else"

Murray Sime was appointed convener of the March against the National Service Act organised by the SRC during Orientation Week. He was charged with both improper conduct and publicly commenting on the administration of the Department of Labour and National Service. Sime's work in the Attorney-Gen-

eral's did not involve the administration of the National Service Act. His public activities had nothing to do with his particular sphere of duty. Another disturbing aspect of this case was the position of the Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department who acted as both prosecutor and judge. Murray experienced the force of receiving a letter from the Secretary saying "I hereby charge you with..." and after the statutory period of notice had passed, he received a letter from the same person saying "I hereby find that the charges laid against you are sustained."

There is an established practice of recording offences on an individual's file for two years (for minor offences) and ten years (for major offences) Murray's actions in organising a demonstration against a policy which was not within his sphere of duties as a public servant, was regarded as a serious offence and recorded for ten years.

## JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALISATIONS.

The principle reasons advanced in favour of the existence of these restrictions is closely associated with the desirability of political neutrality and a career service. One has to assess the degree to which these arguments can justify restrictions, in particular the provisions of the Commonwealth Public Service Act. Furthermore even if one accepts that political neutrality and career service are important objectives they may well conflict with other objectives and it is important to discuss the point at which the line should be drawn in terms of the priority attached to the objectives in conflict.

Perhaps the most powerful argument is that the public service must give the appearance of political neutrality in order to ensure Ministerial and public confidence in its ability to give equally loyal service to whichever party is in power. A sub-argument in this refrain, often voiced, is the fear that the politicians answer to outspoken officials will be a reversion to political patronage. In reply to this argument one need only point out that expression of opinions on particular policies need not cause identification with a particular party. It is perfectly possible for public servants, acting with discretion, to avoid being tagged with a particular partisan label, even though they make statements which may be critical of government policy. Perhaps some politicians are willing to assimilate criticism of a particular policy to overall disloyalty to the governing party, however there is no need to determine general policies by the lowest common denominator of narrow-minded enough to believe that criticism of any policy (even another department's) is personal disloyalty.

The first point to make is that general rules should not be determined by personal idiosyncrasy. A senior public servant would be able to tell whether his Minister is likely to react in this way and exercise his discretion accordingly. The second point is that reactions of this kind may be possible only because the general rule against public comment exists. With the existence of this tradition, public comment occurs only in exceptional cases and being exceptional may give rise to personal antagonism or at least suspicion. If in fact public



as other over-riding considerations of public interest render this unavoidable."

On the first suggestion it is clear that most of the arguments apply principally to the top hierarchy, who have close contact with the Minister, and participate in policy determination. In the terms of the Commonwealth Service, it would seem possible that the entire Fourth Division, and possibly the Third Division could be exempted without challenging public confidence of political neutrality. The principle of differential treatment is now accepted in the British Service following the recommendations of the Masterman Committee.

The second proposal is primarily designed to limit abuse in the administration of a general ban, and the intimidatory effect such broad provisions seem to have. Professor Parker has argued "In enforcing a very general principle, the simplest and safest course is to never to give the benefit of the doubt, always to avoid fine distinctions, to give the rule its maximum force - in other words, to try as hard as possible to steer clear of the danger of creating awkward precedents which might weaken the rule for application where it is needed. Yet the whole burden of our earlier argument was that this principle under modern conditions should be administered as liberally as possible."

The approach of enumerating defined offences operates on the principle that freedom of speech is a basic value which should be restricted only in so far as it conflicts with other objectives. It would leave an unrestricted residual area of free expression. Professor Parker has tentatively suggested four restrictive provisions:-

1. Speaking in public or writing letters to the press, books, articles or leaflets on matters of local or national political controversy, in such a way as to identify the official with specific support or criticism of a political party, or its policies or actions.
  2. Public comment, in any of the above ways which has the effect of adverse criticism of any current or recent policy or administration of the Minister in charge of his own Department, unless he has reasonable grounds for believing that the policy or action is prima facie unlawful.
  3. Public comment on any policy which the official knows to be under immediate consideration by Government.
  4. Public comment which has the effect of embarrassing the current relations between the Government and another Government in Australia or Overseas.
- Professor Parker suggests that such a list should be supplemented by a code of Public Service ethics designed to ensure "responsibility", "moderation" and an avoidance of personal attacks etc. completely.

The basic argument for liberalisation is well stated in the British Masterman Committee's Report: "The fact that the civil service contains a large proportion of the population then ever before, and that it includes a highly educated and intelligent section of the community, makes it obvious that the civil servants should not be excluded from full citizenship, except in so far

The second offence outlined by Parker establishes a principle of discipline for policies within the officer's sphere of duty. This could be established by removing the reference to "any Department" in Regulation 34 (b). It may well be that further safeguards are required, as reflected in the other points suggested by Parker. Nevertheless, there is a stronger case against public comment within one's own sphere of duties. In discussing this question with public

servants they have raised two arguments against such differentiation. The first is that public comment by Commonwealth employees would be only valuable if made within their own area of expertise. This is a peculiarly elitist view of the value of public discussion in a democracy. Even accepting the basic assumption, the argument does not hold. The Commonwealth Departmental structure does not freeze expertise in completely isolated pigeon-holes. Thus an individual concerned with social welfare questions could make meaningful comments on policies administered by such Departments as Health, Housing, Social Services, Labour, Education etc.

The second objection raised to this suggestion was the possibility that public servants could one day be promoted to Departments which they had once criticised, or that a Minister could move to a new portfolio and thus, perhaps, a conflict could result. The first point to note is that this possibility already exists, in view of the proviso to Regulation 34 (b) which permits comments on local affairs by Public servants resident in a Territory. These policies are under the control of the Minister for the Interior.

This objection also raises my earlier argument that the mere possibility of a Minister taking constructive criticism personally, should not determine a general policy. When we are dealing with mere possibilities of such staff or Ministerial movements, then we have to consider whether all contingencies can be allowed for. Unless one accepts the view that the requirement of political neutrality etc. is so over-riding a value that when it conflicts with other values e.g. free debate, it must always prevail, then this seems a reasonable point to draw the line.

The fourth suggestion for reform advocated the abolition of Regulation 34 (b). This is in fact the policy of the Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations which represents all 18 Public Service Unions. Although unlikely to be accepted this policy can be supported on the broad ground that even those senior officers who are directly connected with policy determination have sufficient sense to make responsible statements which could not be interpreted as an attack on their own Minister or on the party in power. Any abuses should not be controlled by prohibitive rules but by something like a Code of Ethics.

It is clear that present Australian policy is unnecessarily restrictive. The principle justifications all assume that ministerial responsibility and political neutrality are effective in ensuring our democratic process. The mounting evidence of the inadequacies of Parliamentary and of excessive Ministerial secretary must raise some doubts. The practice of public servants in writing political speeches for their Ministers (knowing what refusal will mean to promotion prospects) raises doubts about neutrality. (I only have to point to the new tradition amongst Liberal Treasurer's of stating, after every A.L.P. election policy statement, that "The Treasury has looked at the proposals and believes the A.L.P. couldn't pay for its promises")

At a time when quarter of all Australians are employed by Governments the existence of these restrictions is a basic denial of freedom of speech which severely affects our democratic processes. The existing Australian restrictions on such questions as membership of political parties are more liberal than those in most comparable countries. However in our provisions on public comment our restrictions are much more severe than those in countries such as the U.S.A., Canada and the U.K. More and more students are taking part in political activity or at least, more realise that at some time in the future they would want to take a public stand on an issue. The existing restrictions in the various Public Service Acts should be taken into account in career decisions. It may be true that informal pressures in some private corporations operate in the same direction as the formal government restrictions. However such restrictions are not as general as those in a public service career.



# ARTS IN PARTS

## fudfudfudfudfudfud 70

The Festival of University Drama - commonly and endearingly known as FUD - is to be held at the University of Western Australia in August this year. Most students will remember with some nostalgia FUD '69 which was held at A.N.U. We have word from this year's director, Graham Parker, that FUD 70 will be bigger, better and a thoroughly enchanting two weeks.

The abundance of theatres on the campus of W.A. Uni. promises to make the festival a much easier baby to handle than was the case at A.N.U. The Octagon theatre is an extremely sophisticated place seating about 600, with a thrust stage. The Dolphin Theatre looks more like Childers Street and it seems, is not going to be used by FUD. There is also a theatre based on the Elizabethan Fortune Theatre complete with courtyard for the plebs and galleries for the aristocracy. Finally, the West Australians have at their disposal on secluded Sunken Garden for outdoor performances of whatever kind one likes to imagine. As it was the prevailing opinion of most delegates to the Drama Planning Conference over Easter that the proscenium stage has had its day, it seems that the Octagon Theatre will be in hot demand for productions going to FUD 70. In fact, the availability of the Octagon provides one of the two FUD 70 themes in the sense that all productions will be chosen for their adaptability to a stage where more attention is focused on the actor.

Workshops and seminars will play, as before, an important part in this year's FUD but they will not attempt to provide an intensive training session for delegates, as was the case last year. Workshops will have a general theme - "free space". Under this, three specific areas of theatre will be explored - Street Theatre, Comedy and Childrens Theatre. It is hoped that a production may even develop out of each series of workshops and seminars, although this depends on the people taking part. As it was also agreed that FUD wouldn't be FUD without its Combined Universities Revue, C.U.R. will go on dauntless, regardless and to the dismay of every theatre

administrator in existence.

The major problem facing delegates to FUD 70 is the cost. Once in Perth, living costs will be relatively low. The cover charge, which includes accommodation (in caravans) will be \$15 and there will be a registration fee of \$5. The cost of getting to Perth, however, is the big bugbear facing A.N.U. Theatre Group. But the brilliant and enterprising T.G. Committee is attempting to raise enough money to heavily subsidise the cast's fare to Perth and to help pay part of the way for other T.G. members interested in attending FUD. Two cabarets this term have been planned (a Roaring Twenties night in the Union on June 26th and a Forties evening at John XXIII College on July 4th). It is hoped that these will help pay for the marathon to Perth.

The big advantage of having FUD 70 at Perth is that once there, delegates will not be tempted to stage their productions and promptly return home. A rigorous social programme is being planned by the lovely Director to include a Sunday visit to a new amphitheatre in the Darling Ranges and an excursion on the Swar. River.

The A.N.U. production is once again to be a world premier. In fact, Theatre Group has commissioned the inimitable Jon Stephens to write a play the title of which is "Pity the Poor Cat". Auditions will be held in the near future and those interested should keep a watchful eye for posters advertising same.

Last a few mundane facts. Dates for FUD 70 are August 15th to 26th. Accommodation is available from 12th to 28th. Director Parker must know by June 30th how many people will need accommodation so I advise any person contemplating a trip to FUD to see a member of Theatre Group as soon as possible. It may just be that FUD 70 proves even more successful than FUD 69 - an impossibility, it would seem, but one never knows.

Penny Chapman.

## music

Wednesday night's concert in the Canberra Theatre, the second of this year's Canberra Symphony Orchestra series, was probably typical of this orchestra's strengths and weaknesses.

The programme was excellent. Wagner's deservedly popular TANNHAUSER Overture was followed by the Saint Saens Cello Concerto No. 1, a delightful work new to me, and the concert ended with a performance of the EROICA. Throughout, the orchestra's playing was of such a standard that the negotiation of the sometimes considerable technical difficulties of these works did not mar one's enjoyment of them. Ernest Llewellyn's unfailingly musical direction, making few concessions to the players in matters such as tempo, gave us performances of great vitality and genuine stature. Whatever criticisms can be made of this orchestra, with his help it is able to give us the heart of the matter: surely an achievement to be proud of.

It would be futile to deny that there are areas in which considerable improvement could be made, however. The string section sounds strong and confident, but the woodwinds seem often troubled with problems of pitch (such as in the Wagner and the Beethoven last night), and the brass, though good, do not seem to be completely reliable as yet. Overall, the orchestra suffers from a lack of ensemble, of precision in attack. No doubt these problems will diminish with time: the C.S.O. is already a surprisingly good orchestra for a city of Canberra's size.

Raffaele Altwegg, the soloist in the cello concerto (and principal cellist of the orchestra) impressed me greatly



by his convincing performance of a work whose solo part is obviously far from easy, and the orchestra complemented his performance beautifully. I shall look forward to hearing him again.

Wednesday night's performance of the EROICA, however, was considerably more uneven. A splendid, taut first movement was followed by a funeral march lacking a little of its usual spital intensity, and a scherzo without quite the requisite degree of technical precision. By this stage the players were obviously tiring, and though they freshened up noticeably for the start of the last movement (the pizzicato passages were outstandingly beautifully done,) it deteriorated towards the end. For all that, the performance as a whole was clearly a success, and well worth going to hear.

The Canberra Symphony Orchestra's next concerts will be on the 22nd and 23rd of July, when it will perform Verdi's REQUIEM in conjunction with a number of local choral groups.

Peter Clayton.

## books

MY TESTIMONY. By Anatoly Marchenko. Translated by Michael Scammell. Published by Thomas Nelson, 1969. \$6.65

My Testimony is Marchenko's account of his six years (1960-66) as a political prisoner in Russia, spent in a labour camp at Mordovia, and then in Valdimir prison, for the crime of having attempted to leave the country without a passport. As his story of deprivation, brutality and degradation unfolds, the reader fears less for the physical and mental harm that he suffers in these six years, horrifying as they are, and more for the possibility that his release will be only a temporary one, and that he will be condemned to a prison camp for the rest of his life. As a man of courage and intelligence, he seems destined to be the victim of the stupidity and inhumanity which surrounds him. "I fear that with your views," the camp commander remarks when Marchenko leaves the camp, "we shall be seeing you back again." My Testimony was written in 1967. In 1968 Marchenko was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for infringements of the internal passport regulations after having written an open letter of support to the Czechs. In 1968, when due for release, he was again sentenced for "defamation of the Soviet political system."

Marchenko describes his experiences and those of his fellow prisoners in great detail, and for the most part, with extraordinary objectivity. He makes no attempt to idealize the degraded prisoners, but many of them, especially Marchenko himself, are remarkable for their courage and their ability to show kindness and sympathy in brutalizing circumstances. He describes vividly how good men are oppressed by evil ones, but he has, understandably, nothing to say as to why this should be so. Are the evil, as well as the good in the prison camps, victims of the system which rules them, or is it, as seems more likely in view of the varied systems which produce similar horrors, that the trouble lies in the heart of mankind, which has produced no system which will prevent evil men from having power to torment good men, but only

systems which increase the possibility of this to a greater or lesser degree.

In his introduction to My Testimony, Max Hayward writes, with academic objectivity, "The importance of Anatoly Marchenko's book is that it is the first detailed and completely unvarnished report on conditions in Soviet camps today by someone who knows them at first hand. It is therefore now possible for the first time to make some comparisons between the system as it was under Stalin, and as it is today." Marchenko's purpose is more positive: "Everyone must know, including those who would like to know the truth and instead are given lying, optimistic news-paper articles, designed to lull the public conscience; and also including those who don't wish to know, who close their eyes and stuff up their ears in order to be able at some future date to justify themselves and to emerge from the dirt with their noses clean: "Good heavens, and we never knew. But Marchenko's belief in a future reckoning, his belief that "The people want to know the truth," seems unduly optimistic. In his book he writes, "We passed some schoolboys carrying satchels. They skipped past our column without even looking at us, coolly made their way past men who were being guarded by tommy gunners and dogs. It was clear that the local people had long been used to such a spectacle ...." and he describes having witnessed such scenes himself, long before he was arrested, and having seen an escaping prisoner shot by a guard. But with enormous courage, he seems to expect that the consequences of his efforts, may only be greater suffering for him: "One day our company officer Captain Usov, said to me: "You, Marchenko, are always dissatisfied. Nothing suits you. But what have you ever done to make things better? All you wanted to do was run away and nothing more!" If, after writing these notes, I come under Captain Usov again, I shall be able to say: "I have done everything that was in my power. And here I am -- back where I started." S. Dien



CAN YOU PLAY HAMLET WITHOUT THE PRINCE OF DENMARK?

THEATRE GROUP  
AUSTRALIANA

Bush Bands, Singers etc.

7.30 p.m.

Auditions are to be held in The

Otherwise see Alison Richards,

Meetings Room, Tuesday 23rd.

Bruce Hall.

# RACIAL EQUALITY

## Ramon James



About ten miles from Alice Springs there is an aboriginal settlement run by the Federal Government. With the permission of the Welfare Department, one can tour the settlement in a group accompanied by a Department employee. A donation of fifty cents is collected so that an Aboriginal resident can eventually be hired as a guide; until then, afternoon teas are provided.

The settlement looks good at first. The entrance road winds through a row of neat brick homes with trim lawns and thriving young trees. While waiting for the tour to begin, we lounged on the central green and watched some aboriginal women with their children sitting near the flagpole. ("We are all Australian citizens here, with full voting rights," explained one of the white Welfare employees).

We went first to the settlement school, where children are brought under "proper European influence". A few of the aboriginal children go on to secondary schools in Alice Springs, but most leave school as soon as possible to find work, itself a tribute to the assimilation. The school has a football team that plays against Alice Springs, "but for exercise they mostly walk around the bush with home-made spears pretending to hunt". Faded football jerseys were hung over a fence to dry, but the spears were evidently tucked out of sight. We were not taken into the school because "our presence would make the children difficult to manage for the rest of the day". A few schoolboys who watched us walk by exercised immense self-control by appearing completely disinterested.

Near the school is a one room aluminium shack with a small overhang to provide shade. This is a stage-one house, the first abode for newcomers to the settlement. Since the residents come directly from nomadic desert tribes, "they must be staged into European life over a period of years". Toilets and internal cooking facilities come at stage-three, the brick homes along the entrance road.

Stage-two is a larger aluminium shack closer to the public toilets than stage-one.

After stage-three lies the bright lights of Alice Springs, the true European way of life. There the graduate of the settlement can work and mingle with his fellow Australians and join in the booming prosperity of the Centre. We saw several of these Aboriginal town dwellers in the Alice, twenty or so being led out of a police van into the station, and two in the leading pub flogging water colour paintings. A most encouraging sign was that there seemed to be perfect racial equality in the number of drunks.

Moving to the Alice is not easy for the settlement dweller. It may take ten years or more to complete the staging programme, and even that is no guarantee of suitability. It seems, for example, that Aboriginals feel it necessary to move from the place where a family member has died. A stage-three family that has a death in the family is thus moved back to stage-one and allowed to try again. Our guide explained this: "If we moved them to another stage-three house it would be going backward, wouldn't it"

If this seems like severe punishment, we were later assured that it was suitable to the Aboriginal world-view: the European instructress in home economics explained that aboriginals view time as a circle that moves counter-clockwise.

In the kitchen we had tea and cakes. On the wall is a large sign saying "Rats kill, kill rats". Signs are displayed quite prominently in the settlement. In the clinic there is one written in Thai describing human anatomy, for the more erudite inhabitants.

The clinic itself is immaculate, but its never used for inpatients so the twelve hospital beds are always clean. The main work of the clinic was child care and inserting interuterine devices into aboriginal women. The clinic sister giggled a lot. On the clinic wall was a

sign advising, in English, to wash before meals: a black hand was labeled "Dirty" and a white hand labeled "Clean". The sister said it was extremely difficult to teach cleanliness to the aboriginals.

Meals are served to a thousand people in the canteen. For a very nominal price, residents can get three good meals a day, Monday through Friday. On weekends, the aboriginals are responsible for their own cooking and can purchase supplies from the settlement store; the effects of weekends on children are recorded every Monday at the clinic weigh-in, where the sister introduces some European

motivation by praising mothers whose children maintained their weight over the weekend, a relatively rare phenomenon we gathered.

Residents can prepare all their own meals if they wish. Stage-three houses have indoor stoves and stages one and two have land around them for outdoor cooking, taken together an arrangement not unlike most suburban Australian homes.

Money for food and meals is earned by the residents. The Government has a policy of full employment and aboriginals are paid to work on the settlement. We were told that wages were geared to tasks, but the minimum wage was higher on the reserve than it was for whites in the rest of Australia. The guide didn't know what the minimum wage in Australia was - in fact he didn't know what it was for aboriginals on the settlement, but he did know it was pretty high.

We took our leave as the sun began to set and the Australian flag cast a long shadow across the settlement green. Our gaze turned northward, toward Wave Hill and Bougainville, and we understood the purpose to all this.

# AUSTRALIA APARTHEID

So Australia befriends South African Women's Basketball and by inference the South African apartheid policy and allows them to tour Australia. The Australian Government continues to give overt support to the Vorster regime by "keeping politics out of sport" and allowing sporting meetings to continue between South Africa and Australia, so much so that Australia on an international level is bracketed with South Africa, Rhodesia, Portugal, et al as one of the last remaining bastions of white supremacy and suppression of coloured peoples.

Australians like to regard themselves as non-racist people and their views could be summed up thus - "Coons and Abos are O.K. - as long as I don't have to live next door to the ...". We are all so tolerant when 50% of the population have never spoken to an Aborigine, a Torres Strait Islander or a Fijian. We are all for racial integration, "As long as no ... boong tries to marry my daughter".

Besides our direct support of

South Africa by continuing to trade with her to the extent of defying U.N. sanctions and the not so direct support of the Parliamentary Rhodesian Lobby (Jesse, Killen et al), perhaps the greatest indictment of Australian racist views is the high (sick) standing in which Australia is held due to our "White Australia Policy".



Kel O'Neill

## THIS LED TO

### PARLIAMENTARY ECONOMIC REVIEW

6 Hongkong February 5, 1976 Vol. LXVIE No. 6

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### GETTING UP FROM UNDER

IT WAS the fall of Singapore in 1942 which brought home to Australians that the business of the British Empire no longer appeared them from the rampaging Japanese. Subsequently, the Americans played the major role in winning the war in the Pacific. But it was not until the departure of the anglophile Sir Robert Menzies that Australia began to put its wartime lessons into practice - apparently concluding that the Americans would be more reliable allies and that if the Japanese could not be beaten, they had better be joined. Britain accelerated the trend by deciding to try to join the Common Market and to pull out its troops out of Germany and Hawaii finally cut the Gordian Knot when he committed his country to go "all the way with L.S.P."

The economic and geopolitical system envisaged which had tied Australia to the "Mother Country" had naturally caused resentment which were exacerbated by the feeling that Britain had reneged on its responsibilities. Nevertheless, the British had provided a regular market for Australian wool, meat and dairy products in addition to a considerable inflow of capital investment. Although, naturally self-interested, such investment caused little friction and Lend-Lease related hardly a squeak of protest when Canberra encouraged the Americans to come to make Australia's "over the horizon" or later when Queen Elizabeth visited. British investment in Australia secured very much a concrete expression of the indefinable sentimental links of Commonwealth.

Australia's new economic partners have not been as self-defeating as the "Pommes". The Japanese drove hard bargains to assure long-term mineral supplies while Australia's contingent in South Vietnam and the other considerable facilities extended to Washington on Australia soil seemed to cost far little when the Americans got down to business. At present, the Australian public is searching desperately for lines of some suspected American aggression which could provide an explanation of Canberra's inexplicable policy of decision to stick to its six-pronged plan to buy the same grounded F-16s. Many Australians fear they have nearly exchanged a "Mother Country" for rather less sympathetic partners.

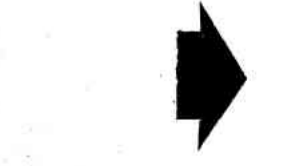
Australia is largely responsible for its somewhat subordinate status. Although its ministers tell the world with varying degrees of conviction that Australia is "part of Asia" (some even substitute "Asia" for "New Guinea Asia"), they have decided to keep Australia "white". Barely 12 million people are occupying a fertile, mineral-rich "terrace" of nearly three million square miles. Lacking a large population (for which one day massive automation may admirably provide a substitute) and a large domestic market, Australia has endeavored itself to primary economic activity - functioning as both a farm and a quarry for the industrialized nations. Unless it is willing to welcome large numbers of immigrants "Yellow Asians", its economy must continue to perform the classic colonial role. This it will not do to Japan's detriment, who will their products to the Asian case, who provide it less goods which are sold - with appropriate value added - back to Australia.

For the present, the massive inflow of funds which the booming Australian economy is attracting has shielded it from the usual effects of "capitalism". But if Australia is ever to win from economic - and thus political - independence as a part of Asia, it will have to reexamine a policy which at once denies it the strength of numbers and any real right to call anyone to the rest of the region "neighbor".

See: If you are advocating the abandonment of Australia's so-called "White Australia Policy" in your editorial (Review February 5), think again!!! Think of the trouble in the US, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Middle East, Africa and the United Kingdom, all primarily arising from racial problems. Think again of the real reason and meaning of the Australian policy, the objective being to prevent masses of illiterate, unskilled, non-homogeneous people flooding into the country and thus becoming a burden to all, themselves included. Think again, that only a thin coastal fringe of Australia is reasonably habitable. Think again, of a handful (sic) of "Asians" who pushed back the Japanese at Kokoda and sent their men into every battle area 1939-1945. They are doing a good job down there but major movements of entire industries and related people from the UK could speed up development (sic) which some day could lead to turning the "Asians" desert into useful living land and then, but not before, could the doors be thrown wide open to others. Think of the old proverb - "Fools rush in" etc; and remember that even in Hongkong people still look sideways at mixed marriage. "Pommy Aussie"

Kuala Lumpur

## AND THEN



See: Pommy Aussie's "Pommy Aussie's" short-sightedness (Lattas February 19) is equalled only by his self-righteousness. Who is he attempting to hoodwink with regard to the discriminating nature of terms of this colour of the White Australia Policy? Will Pommy Aussie's type freely admit the injustice if it is only a question of skills and civilization? Or are the robbers, thieves and scoundrels of Europe, on account of their close homogeneity, more worthy material for progress? The fact is that when an Indian engineer is barred and an English pickpocket admitted, it is colour bar against Africans and Asians. As for living space, Pommy Aussie has already contradicted himself too amusingly to warrant comment. No one should seek to go anywhere that he is not welcome but the "White Australia Policy" is certainly a strident block to a higher progress and civilization - universal brotherhood of man! Kazi Eric Stone

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

See: "Pommy Aussie's" contention (Lattas February 19) in support of the White Australia policy is preposterous and senseless. The rampant racial discrimination in many parts of the world, a manifestation of the false sense of white supremacy, is abhorrent. It is far more just to condone such inhuman injustice and far worse, to emulate it by advocating the discriminatory White Australia policy.

The real reason and meaning of the White Australia policy is self-explanatory in the country's preference for migrants from Canada, the US, Britain and Europe to those from Africa or Asia, above everything else. Indeed the White Australia policy is comparable to the colour bar in Britain, the suppression of black Americans in the US, and apartheid in South Africa - and is no less condemnable.

Furthermore, "Pommy Aussie" is unmistakably ignorant of the fact that Australia is very much more habitable geographically. Only last year Immigration Minister Billy Snedden asserted that Australia in the next 30 years wanted to accommodate about eight million migrants. After all these decades of indoctrination by the capitalist whites, the "deep-seated" white-supremacy certainly makes "Pommy Aussie" hard to comprehend that it is the thinking and ideological motivation which determines what we are - not the colour of our skin. Tai Tuo

Pending Jaya, Malacca



# letters 1

Sir,

Permit me to express my anger and disgust at the blatantly unfair layout of the centre spread in the last issue of 'Woroni'.

When I agreed, at very short notice, to write an article expressing the 'Yes' case for the referendum on the University Regiment, I was assured that both cases would be given fair and equal coverage and indeed that they would be printed on opposite pages, beside one another. This was simply not done. I realise that due to no fault of your own, the layout of Woroni was badly rushed, but this did not affect the way the centre spread was laid out. When I in my capacity as D.S.P. first inspected Woroni, the 'no' case was already laid out, occupying the top two thirds of both pages of the centre spread. It is in any case usual and proper in a referendum, to put the 'yes' case first and the 'No' case after, but you Sir, in your wisdom, reversed that order!

Further Sir, the 'Yes' case was printed in smaller and lighter type and was given a smaller and poorer heading. This was totally unnecessary, and an example of personal bias for which you as Editor must be held responsible.

How you as Editor express your editorial policy is your concern, but when you permit your personal political views to colour your presentation of the arguments and the facts, this amounts in my opinion to dishonest editorship and irresponsible reporting. Further examples of the latter are easily culled from the partisan 'reports' on other pages of Woroni. Is it too much to ask for honest and unbiased layout and reporting in a student newspaper?

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Morrison  
Director of Student  
Publications,  
Hon. Secretary  
41st S.R.C.



## Campus Interview

Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Limited has mining and industrial interests in all Australian States, Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and New Zealand. The principal operating companies in the C.R.A. Group are Hamersley Iron, Zinc Corporation/ New Broken Hill Consolidated, Bougainville Copper, Sulphide Corporation, Territory Enterprises and Mary Kathleen Uranium. In addition, C.R.A. has engineering, mineral exploration and research divisions.

C.R.A. representatives will be available for discussions with final year students and those doing post-graduate work in:—

Geology; Geophysics; Economics with majors in Accountancy on June 24, 25.

Appointments should be made through the University Counselling Services.



The Treasury,  
Canberra, A.C.T.

COMMONWEALTH TREASURY CANBERRA  
VACANCIES FOR RESEARCH & FINANCE OFFICERS

A number of vacancies for Research and Finance Officers will arise in 1971 in the Commonwealth Treasury, Canberra. Details of the graduates sought, with the likely aspects of work in the general area of Federal Government financial, monetary, and economic policy, are given below:

FIRST OR SECOND CLASS HONOURS DEGREE IN ECONOMICS,  
COMMERCE OR ARTS (ECONOMICS MAJOR)

- (1) Domestic economic and financial policy; assessments of economic trends and prospects; general taxation policy; and associated research.
- (2) External financial and economic policy, including balance of payments; Australia's membership of International Monetary Fund, and similar institutions; economic aid to developing countries.

DEGREE IN ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, LAW OR ARTS

- (1) Administration of banking, currency and insurance legislation; advice on proposals affecting insurance; overseas investment in Australia; investment overseas by Australian residents.
- (2) Raising, redemption, and conversion of Commonwealth loans; Commonwealth/State financial relations; financial assistance for developmental projects.
- (3) Legislative and financial aspects of social services, repatriation, health, education, housing, migration, scientific research, and superannuation policy.
- (4) Advice on financial/economic aspects of land, sea, air transport operations; internal and international communications; assistance to rural and manufacturing industries.
- (5) Operation and regulation of government accounting; preparation of annual Federal budget.

- (6) Evaluation of proposals emanating from the Defence Group of Departments; defence and civil works proposals.

DEGREE WITH MATHEMATICS OR STATISTICS MAJOR

Provision of actuarial advice to Government and other organizations.

SALARIES

Selected candidates would be appointed as permanent members of the Commonwealth Public Service, eligible for normal Public Service salaries, allowances and benefits. Currently, minimum levels of salary at entrance for men range from \$3750 (three year pass degree) to \$4500 p.a. (first class honours degree); entry salaries for women are about \$400 less.

PROSPECTS

Promotion in the Commonwealth Service is on merit, governed by the Public Service Act and Regulations. Prospects are excellent: most graduate entrants achieve a salary range of \$6048 - 6512 p.a. (male), \$5620 - 6084 (female) within two years of entry.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Interested undergraduates are invited to write for application forms and further information to:

Director, Establishments & Finance,  
Commonwealth Treasury,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

EDITOR'S NOTE :

It is rather strange that Mr. Morrison should complain about the layout of last week's WORONI. May I comment firstly about the so-called unfairness, and then about the generally bad layout in the Election Supplement.

Less than a week before laying out WORONI, Mr. Morrison asked me to produce an article against the Regiment while he would find one that was pro, for, he explained, the S.R.C. had apparently decided a referendum on the issue would be held with the S.R.C. election. Clearly, as he was informing me, he had more time to find an article than I did - yet his article did not appear until the night WORONI was due at the printers! Had I not laid out my article first, WORONI would never have appeared.

I would emphasise that no agreement about layout of the articles had been made except that they should both be on the centre pages. Certainly I said nothing about the two articles being on opposite pages - in fact if I remember correctly, I explicitly stated that I would not promise anything about layout especially since (see below) I was not meant to be in charge of layout.

I absolutely deny there was any improper motive in having the 'Yes' case in smaller type than the 'No' - in fact it was an impartial employee of the S.R.C. who believed the 'No' case was in 8 point and so typed the 'Yes' case similarly. Besides the difference between 8 pt. and 9 pt. is minimal. And the heading:- Mr. Morrison you were there when it was discovered that we had no more letraset of the size and type already used on the 'No' case and at 10.30 am when copy is due at 12.00 the night before, one doesn't muck around buying some more letraset.

To talk of which should come first, the Yes or the No, is pathetic. Turn the page upside down, Mr. Morrison, and you should be satisfied - at least your article makes just as much sense that way!

Altogether your attitude that WORONI should be completely unbiased etc, otherwise the editor is "dishonest" and "irresponsible" is really being ridiculous. Similarly "This Day Tonight" and "Four Corners" should be unbiased, huh? I believe WORONI should be biased and offer comment wherever possible both inside and outside the actual reporting, and as an editor I have the right to carry out this policy. At least this way WORONI can be a little interesting at times.

Now about the whole abortionate layout: this is a funny story (?). The week before WORONI went to the printers, I made an agreement with the S.R.C. executive that they should organise all the layout of the supplement. At lunchtime on the day WORONI goes to the printers I told Mr. Morrison that I would show him how to do the layout at 5.00 p.m. and then leave him and the S.R.C. executive to it.

Mr. Morrison's reply?: "I'm not coming in tonight". I reminded him of the agreement which he denied any knowledge of. When I told him to forget about the supplement, all this helpful character could do was refer to the regulations and my obligations under them!

Despite Mr. Morrison we got WORONI out on time, finishing the layout after 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday. WORONI staff worked for all but less than five hours of Tuesday night up to 10.00 a.m.

And Mr. Morrison complains to us! Why even when he inspected WORONI before printing he did not say a word about "blatantly unfair layout". I for one, have absolutely no confidence in Mr. Morrison.

WINE AND CHEESE

N.U.A.U.S. FORUM

tonight thurs.18th. 8:00pm upstairs union

WANT TO BE

'WORONI' EDITOR

NOMINATIONS CLOSE, S.R.C. OFFICE, 5 P.M. FRIDAY 26 TH JUNE. A POLICY STATEMENT SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

Andrew Morrison,  
Hon. Secretary S.R.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL BY  
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.

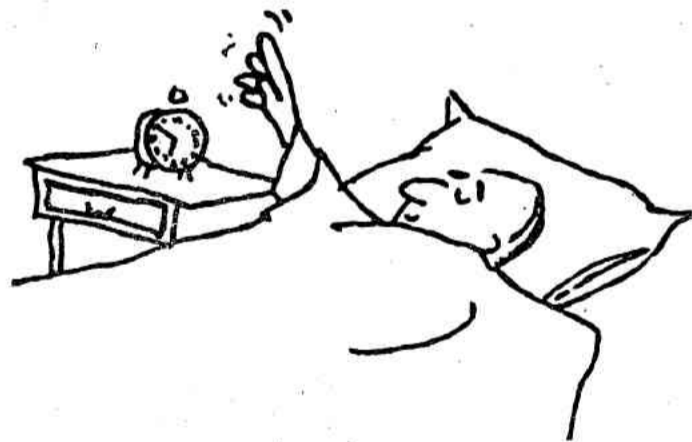
1. I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of a member of the Council by the undergraduate students of the University.
2. Persons eligible to vote are :
  - (a) the matriculated students of the University enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor; and
  - (b) the students of the University (being graduates of a University) who are enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor.
3. There is one seat to be filled, that to be vacated by Mr. A. Gordon. The member elected will hold office for one year from 30 September 1970.
4. I invite nominations of persons for election. In accordance with provisions of the University Act each person nominated must be a graduate of a university, a student of the Australian National University and of the full age of twenty-one years. (The Government has agreed to introduce legislation to amend the University Act, and one of the amendments will permit nomination of a student of the University who is the full age of eighteen years. As, however, this is not yet law the present election must be conducted under the existing provisions.)
5. The nominations must be made in writing by two persons qualified to take part in the election and must contain the written consent of the candidate to his nomination. Subject to this requirement no particular form of nomination is prescribed but specimen nomination forms are available from me.
6. Nominations must reach me by 4.00 p.m. on Friday 3 July 1970. They should either be delivered to my office in the University or posted to "The Returning Officer, Australian National University, Box 4, Post Office, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600". In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed "Election by Undergraduate Students".
7. If there is more than one nomination a ballot will be necessary. Each person eligible to vote will be sent a voting paper and a notice setting out how the voter's preference is to be shown and prescribing a date and time by which voting papers must reach the Returning Officer.
8. A list of persons qualified to vote and the provisions of the University Act, Statute and Rules concerning elections may be consulted at my Office.

D.K.R. Hodgkin  
Registrar and Returning Officer

10 June 1970

*Write in notes for Sam Salzman  
accepted at the SRC*

# What you do on June 23 could affect the rest of your life



That's when the IBM interviewer will be on campus. When he'd like to talk with you - whatever your area of study, whatever your plans after graduation.

You'll find job opportunities at IBM in four major areas: Systems, Engineering, Programming, Finance and Administration, and Marketing.

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Whatever your immediate commitments, whatever your area of study, sign up for your on-campus interview now. Interviews may be arranged through the Appointments Board.

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Teaching in East Africa

Applications are invited from Australian university graduates wishing to train and teach in East Africa. Only graduates who have not been trained as teachers are eligible.

- Selected Graduates:
- spend their first nine months studying at Makerere College, University of East Africa, Uganda for the Diploma in Education. This diploma is recognised by Australian State Education Departments.
  - commence the Dip. Ed. course in Mid-September 1970
  - receive tuition fees and living allowance while training.
  - on completion of training, spend two years teaching in secondary schools in East Africa.
  - receive a salary of over \$A3,000 a year while teaching and a re-settlement grant on completion of service.
  - have free travel to East Africa and return on completion of assignment.

For full details and application forms, write immediately to:

The Secretary,  
(Teaching in East Africa),  
Department of Education and Science,  
P.O. Box. 826  
CANBERRA CITY...A.C.T...2601;



Closing date for the receipt of application in the Department is Monday 6 July 1970.

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Bookings Canberra Theatre (49-7600), Travel Post (Monaro Mall), Bourchiers' (Kingston).

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WANTED: A Film Director

QUALIFICATIONS: Experience (preferably) Enthusiasm Ideas etc.

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